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of health. Three of the members are to be physicians with training or experience in sanitary science and one must be a sanitary engineer. It is not intended that the members of the council shall give all of their time to the work and a nominal salary of \$1000 is provided.

The important powers granted to the public health council consist in establishing or amending sanitary regulations, called in the act "the sanitary code," for all parts of the State except the city of New York. "The sanitary code may deal with any matters affecting the security of life or health or the preservation and improvement of public health in the State of New York and with any matters as to which jurisdiction is hereinafter conferred upon the public health council."

Among other provisions the code may include provisions regulating the practice of midwifery. In order to make more certain the application of the ordinance of the public health council, it is provided that the council shall state the date on which it takes effect, and file a copy in the office of the secretary of state and it is required that a copy shall be sent to each health officer within the State and be published in such manner as the public health council may from time to time determine.

"The provisions of the sanitary code shall have the force and effect of law and every violation of any portion thereof may be declared to be a misdemeanor."

The provisions of the sanitary code shall as to matters to which it relates and in the territory prescribed therefor by the public health council, supersede all local ordinances heretofore or hereafter enacted inconsistent therewith." Cities, towns and villages may, however, enact necessary regulations not inconsistent with the sanitary code.

The council may prescribe the qualifications of directors of divisions, sanitary supervisors, local health officers, and public health nurses but the council has no executive, administrative or appointive duties.

The remainder of the act codifies laws relating to public health officers, state and local, making numerous changes in the powers of the state health commissioner and in his relation to the local authorities.¹

Constitutional Amendments: A unique solution of the problem of amending the state constitution in Indiana was adopted in 1911 (ch. 219). This State has the provision that amendments presented to the people must receive a majority of all the voters voting at the election. Thus if the head of the ticket at a general election receives a total of

¹ Ch. 559, Laws of New York, 1913.

600,000 votes, an amendment to carry must receive a majority of that number even though there may be few votes cast in opposition. It has frequently happened that amendments have failed to pass, not because of the opposition to them but because the people failed to vote on the proposition. In fact no amendment except one has ever been carried at a regular election. A recent proposal—to fix qualifications for lawyers—has been submitted three times with no results. The law of 1911 provides for endorsement or disapproval by political parties of pending amendments. The action of the party is certified to the secretary of state and the amendment is to be printed upon the party ticket. If the voter votes a straight ticket he thereby automatically votes on the amendment according to the action of his party. He may of course mark his ballot on such amendments as he pleases in the same manner that he votes a split ticket.

No questions have yet been presented under this provision.